

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

68901 三月七日星期二 TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919.

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS  
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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### RACIAL RIOTS IN AMERICA.

### TWO DEFENCE GUARDS KILLED.

Washington, July 23.

Despite precautions, there was further racial rioting in the negro quarter last night. Two members of the Defence Guard were shot dead and another white man severely slashed with a razor. All the negro assailants escaped. Troops are patrolling the streets.

### NO RECURRENCE.

Washington, July 24.

There has been no recurrence of racial riots. Many troops are patrolling the city. The authorities believe the trouble has ended.

### FRANCE'S FINANCES.

Paris, July 24.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance pointed out the great increase in taxation, which was serving as a guarantee for future loans. They intended to issue a Railway Loan for 750 millions francs in August or September. Financial negotiations were progressing favourably between France and the Allies, as the Allies during the war would not cease to be Allies in future.

The French Press urges financial intervention from America, pointing out that Europe is exhausted but America is a creditor possessing the greatest stock of gold and intact industries, having cotton, wheat, leather, oil, sugar and copper. The essential thing for the reconstitution of Europe is loans on long terms of credit.

Hares.

### FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Paris, July 24.

King Albert, President Poincaré and Marshal Foch paid a visit to Ghent. Replying to an address by the Municipal Council, President Poincaré mentioned the dignified attitude of the people of Ghent during the German occupation, proving themselves worthy sons of the old, gallant burghers who never failed to resist oppression.

President Poincaré and Marshal Foch visited Malines and were received at the Cathedral by Cardinal Mercier, who, greeting France as represented by President Poincaré, said there could be no better expression of Belgian sentiments towards France than "we love France". President Poincaré compared Cardinal Mercier to the old Bishops of bye-gone times who stopped the barbarians, being the protectors of the cities. Enthusiasm reached a climax when President Poincaré decorated Cardinal Mercier with the French War Cross.—Hares.

### ANOTHER BISLEY RESULT.

London, July 23.

At Bisley, the Empire Match Competition was won by Britain. The final scores were:

Britain	2,112.
Australia	2,040.
New Zealand	1,979.
Canada	1,936.

### A POLISH SUCCESS.

Copenhagen, July 23.

### TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, July 29. The Educational and Labour Societies have jointly wired to the U.S. Senate thanking them for their assistance in regard to the Shantung question.

The Chinese Delegation has wired from Paris to the Government that the Treaty has been ratified by the British Parliament, and would immediately be put into force; therefore China should come to a peaceful decision as soon as possible. The telegram also stated that Japan has complied with the Three Powers' request in regard to the harbour of Kiao-chow and negotiation is now going on.

Chu Shu-chang has reported that he is now in touch with Chang Chok-lim regarding the settlement of the Tsingtau question, and masters will be arranged in an amicable way.

Chu Kai-kim still refuses to be chief delegate. He has declared that secret envoys have constantly been despatched by both the North and South and whatever the conclusion arrived at, the chief delegate has only to sign.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
MASONIC DOINGS.

Singapore, June 28. H. H. the Sultan of Johore attended the consecration and banquest of Lodge Johore (Royal) 3946 E.C. There was a big gathering of Masons from all parts of the Peninsula.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver opened at 54½ and closed at 54¾. The market is steady. London, July 24.  
Messrs. Kammer, Montagu and Co. report that the market is firm, owing to shortage of silver due to the war and difficulty in getting it delivered. The market is in demand in China.

### THE RICE RIOTS.

### MORE TROUBLE-MAKERS SENTENCED.

The rice riots at Yau-mati on Sunday resulted in the arrest of eleven Chinese, who were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme to-day with disorderly behaviour. Eight of the men were arrested in Reclamation Street while taking part in breaking into the rice shop. — in that quarter. Another man was caught in Canton Road. He was proved to be one of the ring-leaders in the disturbances there.

One of the many arrests made among the crowd engaged in looting at 143, Reclamation Street was a boy. In his case it was stated that he was one of the active participants, being busily engaged in discharging stones and other missiles into the shop.

All the defendants were sentenced to 10 days' hard labour and all bound over.

Inspector Gerrard, in answer to an enquiry by the Magistrate, said that the riots in Yau-mati on Sunday were just as serious as in other localities. They would have been very serious for the precautions taken by the Police.

A recrudescence of the riots in Yau-mati threatened to break out yesterday, but the Police averted it by dispersing the crowds, though not without a great deal of trouble.

### MORE MEN CHARGED.

A Chinese who took part in breaking into the Hip Un rice shop at Hung-hom was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

"I thought the rice was very cheap," was defendant's excuse to the Magistrate.

His Worship: "Thought the rice very cheap, did you? It was dear, you mean."

Inspector Browne: "I suppose he means that the rice is dear." The Magistrate asked the defendant if he was engaged in the riot with others.

Defendant: "I saw thousands of people trying to go into the shop. I was only looking on."

A constable gave evidence that he arrested the defendant among the crowd who attempted to break down the door of the shop, which was closed on the first intimation of coming trouble.

The defendant said he was a coolie at the Cement Works and drew a wage of \$10 a month.

The Magistrate: "You are fairly well-off and well-dressed. The Company have decided to make an allowance of \$2 a month to every labourer, who will be in receipt of this grant as from the present month."

We are informed that so far as the Naval Yard employees are concerned, the Commodore has under consideration the question of making a special allowance.

We understand that the Kowloon Dock Company are giving \$2 a month to all Chinese employed on time and monthly wages.

Those who put in more than 20 days' work in a month will get \$2 and those who work 10 to 20 days \$1 a month. Apprentices will get \$1 and 50 cents respectively. The first grant will be paid this month, but regarding next month the subject will have to be reconsidered.

### A CHARITABLE ACT.

With the object of raising money to buy rice for distribution to the poor, the Ching Ping Lok, a theatrical Company composed of local Chinese clerks and other employees, are to-morrow giving the first of five successive performances at the Kan Yue Fong Theatre.

### THE SITUATION TO-DAY.

Up to the time of going to press, no news has reached us of further demonstrations, and apparently all is quiet for the time being at any rate. The weather has been quite temperate, the labouring classes indoor, though the heat only aggravated the general atmosphere of gloom and depression.

### RY RETAILERS.

We are informed from a reliable Chinese source that although the Government has fixed the prices for the three qualities of rice, most local retailers, yesterday and today, when asked for this rice, informed enquirers that they had none in stock. It is believed, however, that these dealers increased their stocks of third quality rice by mixing it with the other qualities.

### CONSIDERATE EMPLOYERS.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that our large employers of labour are doing something to ameliorate the condition of their coolies and workmen, especially with regard to securing cheaper rice.

Mt. W. S. Brown, the Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, interviewed to-day by a representative of this paper, said:—"The Hongkong Government has made no representations to me personally to make an allowance to our coolies to meet the increased price of rice. They may have approached the Board of Directors. We have been buying rice locally for our coolies and workmen for the last two months. This is a very expensive thing for the Company, although it works very well for the men. We pay a very heavy bill every month. I think developments will take place shortly which will send down the prices of rice. We are buying rice at an expensive rate and selling it cheap."

"What does 'cheap' mean?" enquired our representative. "It all depends on the circumstances. Our coolies need to buy rice at \$6 a picul and later on they had to pay \$12 a picul. We stepped in and bought the rice at the market rate and sold it cheap. We have been paying more than \$12 a picul—as much as \$17, \$18 and \$19. As you see, the price of rice has been varying everyday. We buy the rice as we require."

"But how much cheaper do you sell the rice to your coolies than the purchase price?" enquired our representative.

The margin of loss varies between \$3 a picul and \$10 a picul. We have to provide for 1,200 coolies and workmen. There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors this week and this question may come up."

Mr. J. Reid, of the Taikoo Dock Company, Limited, interviewed, said the Government had approached them and the Company have decided to make an allowance of \$2 a month to every labourer, who will be in receipt of this grant as from the present month.

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### A KAISER JOKE ON THE HUN.

A droll story comes from the Berlin newspapers. In the last session of the Workmen's Council at Rathenow, in Mark Brandenburg, one of the members drew attention to the way in which the farmers had been fleeced by a special messenger of the ex-Kaiser. Well dressed and driving a fine car, he appealed to the farmers to send to through him parcels of food for their starving families. In touching words he described the short comings of the ex-Kaiser.

The ex-Kaiser had been fleeced by the farmers to send to through him parcels of food for their starving families. In touching words he described the short comings of the ex-Kaiser.



Photo: Tientsin Press.

The valuable and ancient astronomical instruments taken from China years ago by Germany, forming part of the Peking loot, must be returned to China. These instruments were made in the year 1674 and are at present adorning the courtyard of the Observatory Palace at Peking.

### COLONISE THE PICTURE THEATRE.

### A GAP IN OUR IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

The pioneers of Britain, who have borne the banner of our commerce to the waste places of the earth, must often have longed for a universal language, says *Overseas*, the journal of the Overseas Club. By signs and sounds and gestures they endeavoured to establish communication with the new races they encountered, but in the end they were compelled either to learn, often with difficulty, the language of the countries in which they settled, or, not less frequently, they would endeavour to teach their new neighbours the speech of the homeland they had left behind.

Thus it was that British ideas, British interests, and British trade made their way to every quarter of the globe, and by sheer dogged persistence not only inculcated the ideals of freedom and justice (which must be regarded as our country's contribution to the civilization of the world), but went far toward making English one of the most widely-spoken languages in the tongue of man has invented.

To-day, however, the universal language has arrived. It appeals not to the ear but to the eye. Its message goes direct to the mind of the recipient. The moving picture is the most potent instrument for the spread of ideas that science has placed in the hands of man. It speaks in the tongue of every race; its voice penetrates to the very ends of the earth. And generally it speaks with an American accent.

That is the fact to be seized by all who care for the extension of British ideas and ideals. In the new spirit of the world, the task of Britain is clear.

Picture screens of every kind, flooded with presentations of foreign life, foreign customs, and foreign ideas, form in the minds of the public a picture of the world.

And the British idea, the British culture, the British ideals, should exclude from the picture screens of the world the ideas of the League of Nations.

It would do so through the solidarity of the British Empire. If the British Empire were dissolved, the League of Nations would collapse like a cast of cards.

to ambitious or dissatisfied youth with the perpetual message "Here at least there is safety." Think of the effect that must inevitably be made, even on British minds, by the continuous glorification of one national idea—and that not our own. And think of the splendid opportunity for keeping the love of Britain alive in British hearts the whole world over.

It was quite conceivable that the Church might have to oppose nationalism, even to the point of martyrdom, if nationalist principles were contrary to Christ's teachings. Nationalistic movements were often anti-Christian, not from a dislike of Christ, but from a fear that His religion was presented in a Western fashion. Laymen even more than the clergy had fully thought that the duty of the Church was to westernise rather than to Christianise.

That there is a warm welcome awaiting the British film in other countries there can be little doubt. Here, for instance, is a letter from a reader of "Overseas" living in Buenos Aires—

"One way," he suggests, "to advertise emigration to our colonies, especially from South America, is through cinematograph films. Here there are nothing but Yankee films, and one gets tired of them. Supposed British plays, they are produced by U.S.A. actors—British Tommies saluting with their hands to their belts and chewing gum!"

"Public opinion," he continues, "is of so much value nowadays that our public men will have to take lessons in being cinema'd. The French smile gaily and salute the camera. If the German gets a chance, he will blow himself out and stand at the salute for five minutes.... These things seem silly and of no importance, but they do count, and I am sure you will agree that the cinema is a great force and should be used freely, especially abroad."

It is not well that British film productions should be cold-shouldered in the markets of the world. It is not well that the manoeuvres of foreign trusts should exclude from the picture screens of the world the ideas of the League of Nations.

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### TO-DAY'S CHINESE.

The closing of the railway station to-day was as follows:

#### The Weather.

Overcast. Rainy. Temperature 71°. Windy. Humidity 75%.

### THE CHURCH AND NATIONALISM.

### A PROBLEM OF IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

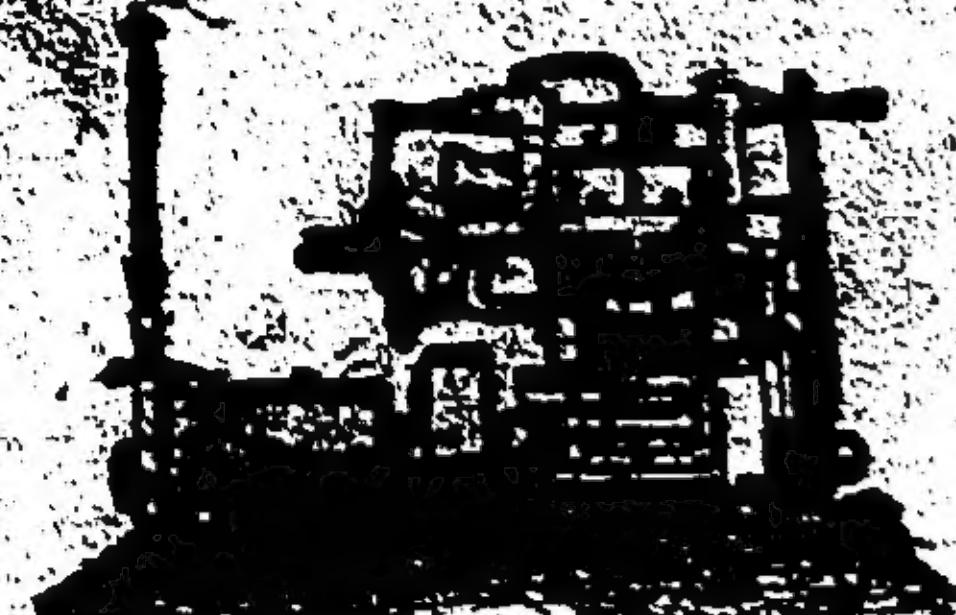
Bishop Prudham, Canon Residentiary of Gloucester, preached the Ramadhan Sermon before the University of Cambridge and took as his subject "The Church and Nationalism."

The national barriers in Europe, he said, some old and some new, had been broken down, and the inclination to confuse racism with nationalism in their re-erection was dangerous and contrary to experience. The British Empire was a development of the nation—but one which was gradually becoming more and more international in character. The main purpose of the British Empire was the promotion and protection of nation States."

The growth of national consciousness in Asia was so rapid that it almost bewildered the observer. The movement towards nationalism in India was a real one. The practical question was to correlate the claims of the various nation States in the Empire so as to adjust the respective right of a common citizenship.

The question of nationalism obviously affected the very existence of the Church. It was not easy to define the Church's duty towards nationalism. It was quite conceivable that the Church might have to oppose nationalism, even to the point of martyrdom, if nationalist principles were contrary to Christ's teachings. Nationalistic movements were often anti-Christian, not from a dislike of Christ, but from a fear that His religion was presented in a Western fashion. Laymen even more than the

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## KEEPING FIT.

RECUPERATIVE EFFECTS  
OF RECREATION.

We often, says Miss Louisa Gippert, writing in an American magazine, force ourselves to do when we are not doing good work, simply because we have not the good judgment to stop. A few minutes of rest in the midst of work may mean efficiency for the remainder of the day.

There are times in everyone's life when it is necessary to use the reserve capital of nervous strength which nature provides, but it does not follow that this ought to be an every-day procedure. To economise on rest, sleep, and fresh air is to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. In modern studies of efficiency it has been found that more work is often accomplished by shortening hours of labour.

What is the explanation of this? In all that we do, either consciously or unconsciously, the nervous system is the controlling power; it not only directs all the movements of the muscles, but also regulates the heat and controls the secretions of the body. The cells of the nervous system are built up during rest and sleep, and it is necessary that the body should be rested and a sufficient amount of sleep taken to enable the nerve cells to recuperate.

There are various symptoms of fatigue. When fatigue at the end of the day is too great to be repaired by a night's sleep, and we wake up tired, something is wrong. Danger signals which it is well to note are: Loss of appetite, insomnia, increase of fatigue disproportionate to the output of work, mental depression, lack of initiative, loss of the sense of proportion, and a tendency to worry.

Even in pleasures it is possible to overwork and fatigue the body. To spend one's leisure rushing from one recreation to another, without taking time for adequate sleep and rest, is to hasten the time when amusements will no longer have power to amuse. On the other hand, it is a mistake to feel that one must always save strength for the day's work, for many times, an evening at the theatre wakes you up, lifts you out of the rut, and makes life seem better worth living.

FORGETTING ONE'S WORK.  
Attention is directed by the writer to the following points, which she believes may prove helpful in preventing and in recovering from fatigue.—Forget your work, learn to relax, put your work away from you, and do not worry. Most people who work seem never able to get away from it. The minds of such people must become narrow and fatigued.

Take suitable exercise. Combine reasonable physical exercise with mental work. If very much fatigued from a day's work, do not over-exercise. For instance, a teacher who has been standing all day is not benefited by taking a long walk. She should get fresh air by taking a ride in an open car, sleeping out-of-doors, or by managing in some way to spend time in the open air without fatigue.

Eat regularly. One of the great mistakes that women sometimes make is that of not eating regularly and properly. The body requires food, and at regular intervals. When shopping or when engaged in any other matter, however absorbing it may be, do not omit a regular meal.

It is not wise to eat a heavy meal when you are overfatigued; but this does not mean going entirely without food, with the idea that your body will become rested and then you can eat. It is much better, if you have been several hours without food, to take something simple like a glass of milk or buttermilk—something that is easily digested—and then later to eat the meal.

One of the important medical discoveries of recent years is that many persons, both children and adults, are thin and languid, and living on a generally low physical level because lack of appetite causes them to take insufficient food. The body requires a certain amount of food to give it vigour and strength, and when meals are missed a sufficient supply of food for the body's need is not often taken.

The second important point

## NOT A LASTING PEACE.

LABOUR PARTY CONDEMNS  
THE TREATY.

A strong condemnation of the Peace Treaty, which is described as a repudiation of the spirit and letter of the declarations of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and other Allied statesmen, was issued recently after a joint meeting of the National Labour Executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party. The statement is as follows:

The Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Executive, having considered the preliminary Peace proposals, declare that the Treaty is defective, not so much because of this or that detail of wrong done, but fundamentally, in that it accepts and indeed is based upon the very political principles which were the ultimate cause of the war.

The Treaty involves a violation of the principles embodied in Labour and Socialist Conference decisions; it also violates the understanding upon which the armistice was signed, and is, therefore, a repudiation of the spirit and letter of the declarations of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and other Allied statesmen.

Organised Labour throughout the war resolutely opposed all attempts to transform the struggle for the emancipation of peoples into a war of conquest. On the question of reparation, however, Labour must have insisted that Germany must make full reparation for the wanton destruction in all the Allied countries, and we consider that the payment by Germany of the sum of £5,000,000,000 is not excessive in view of the damage done.

## THE SAAR COAL MINES.

The Draft Treaty cedes to France "full ownership of the Coal Mines in the Saar Basin." The terms of the Armistice never so much as hinted at such a possibility. France should undoubtedly receive from Germany a sufficient supply of coal to compensate her for the temporary loss of her own mining resources. This claim can be met without handing over the population of the Saar districts even to a neutral administration.

The provision in the Treaty requiring the German Government at the end of 15 years to buy out at a valuation the mines in any part of the Saar Valley which may be restored to Germany as a result of a plebiscite would involve a violation of the principles of self-determination equivalent to disguised annexation.

In delimitation of the frontier of the new Polish State violence is done to the right of the people to determine their nation's allegiance. Thus there is a contention of President Wilson's "Thirteenth Point," which lays it down that the new Polish State should only contain genuinely Polish elements.

## ARMAMENTS AND CONSCRIPTION.

In order to secure the concerted abolition of armaments and compulsory military service, Labour believes that steps must be taken to prohibit the private manufacture of fresh armaments and to limit existing armaments. The Treaty, on the contrary, is likely to impose fresh burdens of this character upon the peoples as a consequence of the military occupation of the west bank of the Rhine for a period of 15 years and possibly longer. In the circumstances it will be impossible to take full advantage of the enforced disarmament of Germany in order to secure general disarmament and demilitarisation.

## GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

A League of Nations, to be effective, should be an organ of international justice, inclusive of all these peoples, and not, as it will be under the Peace Treaty, a restricted instrument of the victorious coalition. This essential aim can best be attained by the admission of Germany to membership of the League as speedily as possible after her signature to the Peace Treaty. The League should be strengthened by being made more directly representative of peoples and Parliament.

The peoples want peace, and demand that peace shall be lasting. We therefore call upon the organised workers of all countries to join in an effort to bring the Treaty more into harmony with the working-class conception of an enduring and democratic settlement.

Only when the peoples of the world are united in their common desire for peace, will the League of Nations be successful.

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## MARCONI CLAIM

WHY GERMANS FOUND  
WIRELESS MORE RELIABLE  
THAN CABLES

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was cross-examined in detail yesterday by the Solicitor-General (Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C.) before Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, who is sitting to assess the damages due to the Marconi wireless Telegraph Co. from the Crown for breach of contract in regard to the construction of an imperial chain of wireless stations.

Mr. Isaacs, who was asked about charges to Egypt and India, expressed dissent from several suggestions put to him by the Solicitor-General. Finally, he exclaimed, somewhat heatedly: "We might go on like this all day. I understand it to mean something quite different from that which you are putting to me. We are dealing here with the Post Office. Surely someone could come here from the Post Office and tell us what this thing means, instead of asking me questions with which I don't agree, because I don't understand them to mean that."

Mr. Isaacs said that a message could not be wireless on from Singapore to Australia, but if the Imperial chain of stations had been completed, it would have been possible, and the Post Office would have been saved an enormous amount of money.

The Solicitor-General: The contract does not contemplate a station in Australia. That was a matter for the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. Isaacs: Yes, and they were most anxious to put up their station.

Mr. Justice Lawrence: You would not have put up all these stations simultaneously?—Certainly we should, every one, just as we put up 13 Admiralty stations in all parts of the world simultaneously.

The Solicitor-General suggested that wireless was not so reliable as cables.

Mr. Isaacs: I don't agree. The Germans found it more reliable than cables.

The Solicitor-General: They had no cables.

Mr. Isaacs: They had at the beginning of the war, and their cables were cut. That is why I say they found it more reliable. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

## TROOPSHIP COMEDY.

TRANSPORT SAILS WITH  
ONE MAN ONLY.

New York, June 11.—The 5,700-ton United States transport Federal arrived at New York yesterday from Antwerp "heavily laden" with one "troop"—namely, Captain M. D. Mills, of Seattle, who had the entire ship to himself. He was met by a band in an official welcome boat in the Lower Bay, and was greeted at the dock by five Red Cross, two Y.M.C.A., and two Knights of Columbus (American Catholic) workers; all offering large quantities of food and tobacco.

How the ship came to make the trip in these circumstances nobody appears to understand. All her captain knows is that he received orders to sail; all Captain Mills knows is that he was told to go in the ship.

It is not quite, correct to say that he was the only passenger, for just before the Federal sailed the Embarkation officers remembered a regulation which lays it down that no troops shall be sent to sea in a transport unless a representative of the Quartermaster's Department accompanies them. So they detailed Lieutenant John Nidrof to accompany Captain Mills.

During the voyage, in accordance with the regulation, Captain Mills summoned himself on deck every morning and called the roll, told himself he was present, and reported "All correct" to the officer of the Quartermaster's Department.

When the ship docked yesterday morning she was boarded by three embarkation officers, the senior of whom asked for the officer commanding the troops aboard.

"I am the senior officer," said Captain Mills, saluting.

"Please muster your men on deck," ordered the embarkation officer.

"I'm all present, Sir," replied Captain Mills, saluting again. The formalities for disembarking troops were gone through, and Captain Mills filed down the gangway and marched away.

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## OWNERSHIP OF OIL.

## STATE HAS FIRST CLAIM:

The question which has been raised by the successful boring for oil in Derbyshire as to the ownership of the oil—whether it belongs to the State or to the individual—was discussed recently by a high authority, who said to a representative of the Daily News:

"The Government, thanks to having its hands forced by Lord Cowdray, has prevented promiscuous drilling all over the place, and has thus safeguarded the production of whatever oil may be found and prevented waste. The Government has also found the money to get the oil. It seems obvious, therefore, that the nation should receive the benefit."

## GENERAL NEWS

## 50,000 MELTED THIMBLES

Queen Alexandra visited Greenwich Hospital recently for the purpose of formally handing over £10,000, which the Silver Thimble Fund has given for the endowment of a ward in the Seamen's Hospital. To raise money for the fund the plan was to induce ladies to send indented silver thimbles, broken trinkets, and other discarded articles of value. Over 50,000 thimbles were received and melted into bullion. Branches were started in various parts of the world, and a total sum of over £55,000 was realized £10,000 of which was devoted to the endowment of the ward at Greenwich.

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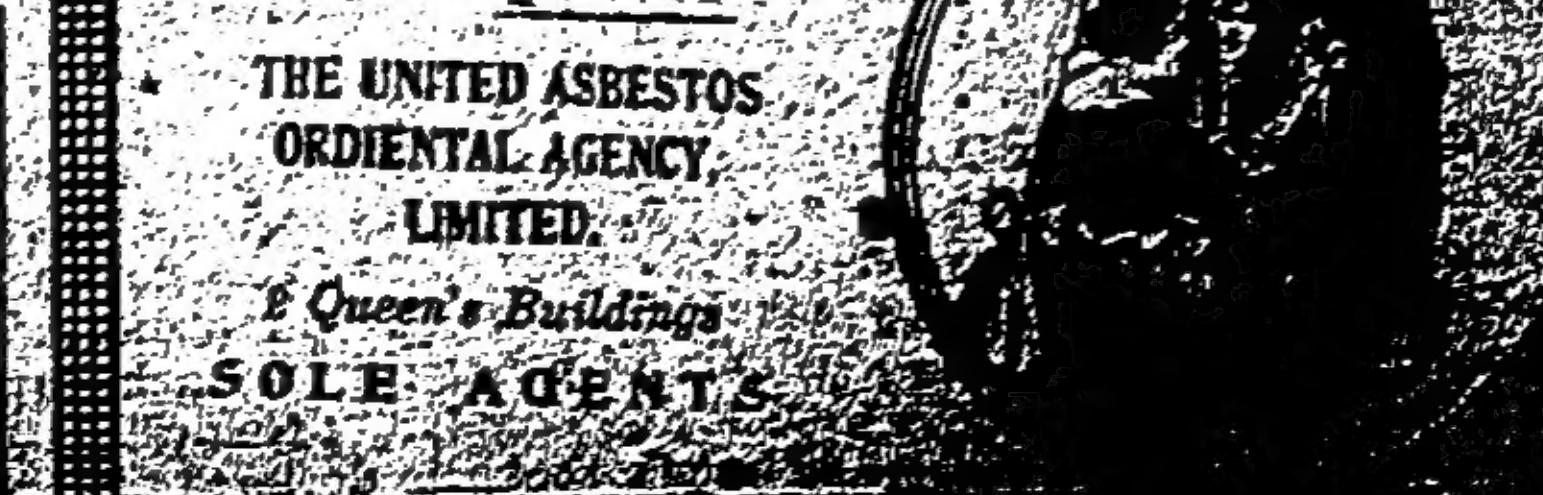
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919.

### THE RICE PROBLEM.

In criticising the Government's rice control scheme a few days ago, we stated in unequivocal terms that it was a *pons asinorum*, ill-conceived and ill-executed and would prove not only a drain on the local Exchequer but fail to accomplish its mission. In the light of the rice riots and the rates fixed by the Proclamation which was issued on Sunday night, and which came into force yesterday, we re-affirm our conviction that the Government has bungled the whole thing. The Government should have looked into the matter long before it did, and in not doing so it has neglected its duty. We pay prices for food here much higher than those which other people in the East are paying. The Food Control Committee was called into being to regulate the prices of our foodstuffs. It has done precious little in that direction. All that it has succeeded in doing has been to control its tongue and its activities. It had done so little to justify its existence that the Government had perforce to appoint a Rice Controller. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, who has been asked to act in this capacity, has had very little business experience. He had previously acted as Superintendent of Imports and Exports, but that in itself does not entitle him to be regarded as a "business man" in the strict usage of the term. Naturally enough with such a momentous question left to him to be solved, Mr. Hutchison was swimming in the air.

In its haphazard, go-as-you-please way, the Government did not deem it necessary to appoint a Committee of leading business men to help Mr. Hutchison. He was the *dux ex machina* and by a stroke of the pen and with the cable service at his free disposal he was to usher the dawn of cheap rice for the residents of the Colony. We have seen how Mr. Hutchison went about this job. He did not deem it necessary to get into immediate touch with the Saigon Government and use its good offices in getting a regular supply of rice at fixed prices, but numerous middlemen in Saigon were engaged to scour the country for available supplies. This was blunder No. 1. Blunder No. 2 was that he disclosed his cards to the local dealers. Now, why in the name of sweet reason and common-sense, did Mr. Hutchison get into league with the dealers and explain to them that he would buy their stocks at the market rate, if they agreed to sell his rice at his quotations? What was the result? The dealers watched the Controller's movements and slowly raised the market and when the first consignment of rice on Government account was about to arrive here, bang went the rates upward. This hastened the rice riots of Saturday and Sunday. Being on the horns of a dilemma, the Hongkong Government issued a proclamation making it a crime for any rice dealer to retain his rice at above the rates proclaimed. But it is a source of great surprise to find that after six months of shilly-shallying the Government should have fixed the prices of rice at the quotations of Saturday—rates which are admittedly inflated, abnormal and artificial. We are told that people should not expect lower prices than those fixed by the Proclamation, and, moreover, owing to the world-wide demand for rice, the price of this commodity is certain to go on rising. So the trouble is not even yet over. The Government solemnly states that the proclaimed price at which "controlled" rice is being sold spells a loss to the Exchequer—and that at Saturday's rates!

Criticism to be of value must be of the constructive order. We have a serious situation to face. What is to be done? One way out of the difficulty would be for the Government to take over from the rice exporters here at least half of the quantity estimated to be necessary for the feeding of the poorer classes. That would amount, at most, to about four thousand tons a month. The exporters might, of course, assert that they have contracted to supply this rice elsewhere—Japan, America, Europe, etc.—but it is safe to assume that in all forward contracts the seller protects himself by a clause guarding him against *force majeure*. Rice exporters do not make more than an average profit of three or four per cent unless they speculate, and the Government could pay them that percentage of profit on the rice taken. Such hardship as there is, would fall on importers elsewhere, but even that would only affect about five per cent of their orders under the arrangement suggested. To prohibit exports entirely would set us of the question, but the result would be to add to the misery of the poor.

It is suggested that the rice should be retained when export rice could be sold. This would prevent profiteering and save the poor classes the cost of living. There can be no "hoarding of stocks" in this arrangement in case of a Government emergency.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

From the point of view of anything in the nature of a representative gathering, last night's meeting at the City Hall was a fiasco. A very generous estimate would put the number of people present well within the region of 200 and the meeting practically resolved itself into one-half voting for, and seconding the other. The result was that 36 gentlemen were elected to serve on the General Committee and six new names were added to the sub-committee. That means out of an audience of about two hundred, over 50 per cent figured in the categories of either proposers, proposed, and seconders. Sir Paul Chater, in his opening speech, vindicated himself with regard to the attack made upon him by a section of the local press. In one paper he was made tacitly to have admitted he was wrong. By the result of the meeting last night, it is clearly shown that he was right, and the whole matter might just as well have been left in the hands of himself and his colleagues. Another paper has, for weeks past, continually referred to the rights of "the public" in these matters. As proved last night, when it comes to the point, the public is quite content to leave such things in the capable hands of the unofficial representatives, and the meeting showed up, in a lurid light, how far such statements really represent the feeling of the general public. Sir Reginald Stubbs, when he arrives, will do well to sift to the bottom of what tenet these so-called "public meetings" are representative of the community. Last night's meeting will make a very good basis on which to form an opinion on the matter. As stated, the general public is quite content to leave these matters to their leading public men, and to talk about "rights of the public" is sheer nonsense.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED?

In any event, we do know what has been gained by the calling of this public meeting at this stage in the proceedings. The gathering originally convened by Sir Paul Chater was for the purpose of settling the preliminaries and getting on with the drafting of the address, which would later have been submitted to a public meeting. At that meeting any amendments, if considered necessary, could have been made in the text of the address. As it now stands there has been some little delay caused, and a cumbersome general committee has been appointed. What these committee-men are going to do, we have not the faintest idea. Neither is anything gained by increasing the size of the sub-committee. When all comes to all, the drafting of an address is not even a sub-committee's job; it is a matter for one man. A dozen men cannot do the job any more than a dozen men can combine in writing a leading article. So what has been gained by all this bother and insistence on the alleged rights of an imaginary public? Nothing whatever. The same men as originally chosen will do the work. The only difference is that a few more people have been brought into the limelight by the inclusion of their names in a committee which will have practically nothing to do.

#### THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

The Shantung question has evidently been freely discussed in Paris of late, and there appears to be some anxiety on the part of the Japanese delegates to take some of the bitter taste out of the pill. It is still not clear, however, precisely what Japan's "concessions" amount to. There is talk of removing Japanese troops from Shantung and of restoring Chinese political rights there, but at the same time we are informed that Japan will retain economic control of the railways and also possession of Kiaochow. Of the former German mining and other rights nothing is said. But merely for Japan to remove troops from the Province and yet retain possession of the port of Tsingtao is not by any means satisfying China's desires. The "concessions" appear as nothing when compared with the gains to Japan. Some thing better than this will have to be hit upon if China is to be really damaged.

#### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ACCOUNTS ACCURSED.

The hearing of the charges of murder against Chik Chi was adjourned yesterday, the jury having been unable to agree on a verdict of guilty.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### IF YOU LOSE YOUR TEMPER DO NOT TROUBLE TO FIND IT AGAIN.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 12th July amounted to 73,611 tons and the sales during the period, to 62,359 tons.

During last week there were noted six fatal cases of plague, four fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever, four non-fatal occurrences of enteric and one fatal case of cholera. One of the enteric sufferers was English; all the others Chinese.

The Hongkong Tramway Company receipts for the week ended July 26 totalled \$16,503, which is \$1,371 above the same week last year. For the thirty weeks of the year the total was \$441,342, or \$52,037 more than the corresponding period of last year.

We learn that Messrs. Komor & Komor have purchased the whole of the Raemakers reproductions which were exhibited at the City Hall, and the pictures will be on view at Messrs. Komor's premises free of charge. The reproductions are saleable and will be charged for at the same prices as fixed at the City Hall. In view of the fact that the inclement weather prevented many people visiting the exhibition and possible resulting sales in aid of the good cause (for blind French soldiers) Messrs. Komor's action is a most generous one. It might be mentioned that the examples exhibited are exclusive and no further reproductions are available, the necessary materials for reproduction having been destroyed.

A humorous scene was witnessed in Centre Street yesterday. Preoccupied with her task of buying some rice, a Chinese woman was oblivious to the fact that two young rogues had placed themselves on either side of her, and were at the moment engaged in rifling her pockets. This procedure was witnessed by a Chinese constable. Coming up quietly, he waited until the boys had deftly fished out a purse, then seized hold of each by the collar and hauled them off to the station. The elder boy at the Police Court to-day said he was also buying rice and was wrongfully arrested. As there was not a cent in his pocket, Mr. G. N. Orme asked him how he expected to buy rice without money. "My money dropped from my pocket when I was arrested," the boy replied. The Magistrate discovered that the boys had no fixed abode; they slept in the streets. The boy who gave the plea of buying rice was given one year's hard labour, while the other defendant was sentenced to be birched and to twenty-four hours' detention.

#### TYphoon Warnings

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 p.m. yesterday:

Typhoon in about 111 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving N. or N.N. E.

Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Guam moving W.N.W.

#### SHORTAGE OF CLOTHES.

"It seems as if the world will have to go unclothed," said the manager of Messrs. Woodrow, the well-known Piccadilly tailors, to a press representative, in discussing present shortage of all forms of clothing and raw material. "Take our own line, for example. We have been in business for over 20 years, but never have we experienced such an extraordinary demand as there is to-day." The manager of Messrs. Henry Finch told the same tale of unprecedented trade. "Men who have just come out of the Army, he said, like leaf of life, smartly cut lounge suit and soft felt hat. The straw hat is not so much in demand. In about a couple of years' time, ought to send down again." The shortage of men's socks is declared to be

### AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

#### [BY "AJAX".]

When we observe a condition of temerity, of anxiety, of nervousness in an individual, we hail them as outward and visible signs of mischief and danger. These may be hidden, undetermined, but the mischief and danger are there. In the abnormal, the danger and mischief are probably entirely in themselves and consist of diseased imagination and hallucinated ideas. Frequently, when this is the trouble, the case is hopeless. A real danger, tangible, or mischief merely created by brain and nerve derangements, is difficult to circumvent. In this direction lies the most terrible of all human inflictions, where reason has departed and sheer lunacy succeeds.

I have often wondered why the educational authorities in Hongkong do not take a hint from Singapore by adopting the custom of getting all examination papers set outside of Hongkong. This has worked admirably. The Singapore examination papers are printed by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh in Hongkong and sent under a seal cover to Singapore. Why could not the same be done with the Hongkong University papers? They could be printed in Kuala Lumpur, for instance, and thus make a leakage impossible. I commend this suggestion to the committee of the University for their consideration.

The Government's rice control scheme has proved an absolute fiasco, and it is quite probable that the rice riots of Saturday and Sunday came sooner than were expected. I wish to goodness that some one enthused some business methods into our Government. In that concealed spirit which has characterised some of the local Government's actions in the past, the Government thought it was quite competent to handle independently such a momentous problem as the control of rice. It did not take any of the reputed business brains of the Colony into its counsels, but after six months of watching and studying, launched out into a scheme to ensure the securing of our rice supplies at prices below those ruling at the time. The rice shortage had been in sight long ago, and every one knew of prices were bound to go up higher. The Chinese Rice Association in Canton grappled with the problem long before our Government, and purchased big cargoes from Wuhan and the Yangtze ports. Wuhan is the centre of Chinese rice production, and Canton gets a great portion of its rice from Wuhan. The truth is that you cannot make rice low enough. The Government should have realised long ago that prices had to go up as there was not enough rice to satisfy the consuming countries.

Isn't that true of our Constitutional Reform Association? That very name is anathema to many. For whom does the Constitutional Reform Association speak? Certainly not for the mass. There is much elation in the ranks of the "interested" gang at the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and during the week we have been treated by the organ of the Reform Association to much naseating balderdash! If I were to enumerate the vagaries of this Reform organ I could spread myself over columns of matter but *cui bono*. The organ in question, not very long ago, solemnly stated that it never advocated an unofficial majority on our Legislative Council, but just more representation for the unofficial. Now, it comes along with a strong plea for an unofficial majority on the Council. Consistency, gentlemen, consistency, is what is needed among our Constitution Reform Die-Hards.

Some of our European soldiers stationed in the Colony are smarting under an imaginary grievance that we civilians look down upon them. Consequently at a parade on Wednesday which was held of the Manchester Regiment for the special purpose of enquiring from the men what they would like to do with the £2.50 which the Peace Celebrations Committee granted them, many, I bear, asked that the money be returned, as they alleged they have been very shabbily treated by the European residents of the Colony in public. They, therefore, did not desire to take their money. Some proposed that the money be spent in giving the children of Hongkong a treat, while not a few requested that it be paid to the widow of a police constable who died recently of cholera. All this proved to us that there is deep-seated resentment in the ranks at the conduct of a few foreigners. A certain private the other day complained to me that when he was purchasing goods at a certain store a lady who happened to come a little later than him when imported to sit down by the storefront and retorted that she would do so after "that man" left the shop. This is hardly conduct worthy of a Britisher in this Colony. Regarding the grant made by the Peace Celebrations Committee, I am told that the Manchesterers have practically decided to hand it over to the widow of the constable. It is a good thing for the Government to do so.

It is suggested that the Chinese may be educated to the use of wheat flour as a substitute for rice. Wheat flour is high in price, but comparatively not as high as rice. People have an idea that rice is the cheap food of China. It is not. A very large part of China cannot raise any rice at all. The loose country in North and West China raises wheat and millet but no rice. Southern China depends a good deal on rice. The relative cost between wheat flour and rice has not been figured out, but I think it is cheaper than rice. The question is whether the Chinese locally would take to this substitute. There is nothing like making an attempt and the only way to do so would be by the establishment of a cheap Government kitchen. If it proves a success it will be a good thing for the Government to send them to get a lot of Australian wheat to Hong Kong. Australia is situated with her wheat stocks. When she may prove an alternative to rice, the world will be greatly relieved.

Speaking of the Military, a man of an armful of documents to his back, and a good many of them, was seen to enter the Victoria Theatre. Every night large batches of the Military repair to the Victoria, and as soon as the orchestra strikes up the National Anthem they rush to the doors. On Friday night a very large number who attempted to do this were brought to a standstill by the Military Police, who ordered the boys to remove their caps and the tobacco from their mouth and come to the attention. No doubt these Tommies were merely acting indifferent by neglecting to stand at attention. I am sure they meant nothing wrong. Happily their loyalty is beyond question.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"I want simply this world better, taught so that wherever the flame of God can be lit it has been lit," writes Mr. H. G. Wells in *The Undying Fire*. Everyone I will suppose educated. By educated, to be explicit, I mean a knowledge and understanding of history. Yes, Mr. Garrison salvation by history. "When I ask you to suppose a world instructed and educated in the place of this old traditional world of unguided passion and greed and meanness and mean bestiality a world taught by men instead of a world neglected by men. I do not ask you to imagine any miraculous change in human nature. I ask you only to suppose that each mind had the utmost enlightenment of which it is capable instead of its being darkened and overcast. . . . Such a state of things will not, indeed, mitigate natural vanity or natural self-love, it will not rob the greedy man of his greed, the fool of his folly, the eccentric of his abnormality, nor the lustful of his lust. But it will rob them of excuses and hiding-places; it will light them within and cast a light round about them; it will turn their evil to the likeness of a disease of which they themselves in their clear moments will be ready to be cured and which they will hesitate to transmit. That is the world which such of us schoolmasters and teachers among us have the undying fire of God already lit in our hearts, do now labour generation by generation, against defeat and sometimes against hope, to bring about that is the present work God has for us."

The triumph over the disability of a lost limb is not only exemplified in the case of the one-legged cricket. "There is no need to be downhearted about a lost leg or arm," writes a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*. "I have lost my left arm, and can do practically everything that a man with two arms can. I can tie my tie as neatly and quickly as I ever did, lace my boots, ride a horse and bicycle, drive a motor car, play billiards (using a block of weighted wood with three grooves in it as a rest), golf, hockey, tennis, and swim quite easily. Cutting up food can be done with practice in the deaf use of a knife. Filling a pipe from a pouch or lighting a match is simplicity itself whether you are sitting down or standing up, and washing the one hand is easy when you know how to make use of the scrubbing brush on the wash-basin. You can put a glove on with the aid of your teeth, and place a sleeve-link in the shirt cuff by the same method."

The Government is about to disgorge from its vast and heterogeneous hoard accumulated during the war, an "immense quantity" of unbleached linen some of which resembles Tussore silk, and which will be very suitable for women's and children's clothes and for household purposes. It is to be sold in quantities of not less than 80 yards. Most people will ask how it is when the Government holds huge supplies of this and other wearing material, that such supplies are not used to reduce the scandalously high prices that all drapery goods have reached. But the Government does not intend to become retail trader; consequently the linen will go almost exclusively to the trade, which will get it at current rates.

Are persons engaged in the liquor trade, either directly or as shareholders, fit for membership of a Christian church? The question has often been asked in church circles, only to be evaded. The Irish Presbyterian General Assembly, however, was called upon recently to vote on the matter, and rejected it by more than two to one-majority. Into the merits of such a delicate question we would not venture to go, says the *Home Paper*. The person who does, and on the affirmative side, would have to be very sure he had a perfectly clean bill of health with heaven. For connection with the liquor trade may not be the only or the worst sin. The Church, like other bodies, must be, as far as possible, practical in its policy, and it certainly is not practical to make total abstinence a condition of membership. For the world is not made perfect and there is no room for the perfect in this world. It would be mighty difficult to assert that a man who sells liquor is not a man who thinks it is right to do so. Upon the whole, the members and leaders of the church should be better qualified to answer this question.

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ON  
GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

"ABJECT AND IRREVOCABLE."

Speaking at the Mercers' Hall, where the freedom of this famous City Company was conferred upon him, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, replying to those who may think that the armistice came too soon, said they failed to appreciate either the conditions in which the war was fought or the completeness of Germany's surrender. That surrender was abject and irrevocable. If we had to go to Berlin, we could do so far more easily now than we could have done in November, and to have pressed forward then would have meant further loss of life, destruction of property, and expenditure of money, without rendering Germany any more helpless militarily than she is today.

The freedom was conferred on Admiral Sir David Beatty, as well as Sir Douglas Haig, and it may be recalled that a similar compliment was paid earlier in the year to Field-Marshal Viscount French and Admiral Jellicoe.

After the two illustrious Free-men had signed the roll they were entertained at luncheon. The Master of the Company, Captain Archdale Palmer, in presenting each of the new Free-men with a replica of the famous Bank of England loving cup in possession of the Company, paid a warm tribute to the services of both Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Beatty.

Sir Douglas Haig, in replying, said he would like to inform freely that it had been somewhat of a surprise to him to learn the extent of the activities of the Company throughout the history, not only of London, but of Great Britain and Ireland. He had lately learned, for instance, for the first time that the colonisation of Ulster was undertaken by the members of his own company. They were now within sight of peace, which would, they hoped, last for many years, and already the bulk of their great citizen armies had returned, or were returning, to civil life.

He would only say, in conclusion, that great was the good that the Company had been able to do in the past, there was work still to be done in helping to settle our ex-Service men in civil life. To have taken successfully in that task would undoubtedly rank amongst the finest achievements of that historic institution.

Indeed, the magnitude of the company's good works, the distance they went back into the history of the land, and the influence for good which they must have had upon generations and generations of Britons were enough, as one learned more of the history of the company, to arouse in anyone feelings at once of astonishment and admiration. One could not but recognise that such companies as the Mercers' had been a most important factor in the growth and improvement of their industrial, educational, social life. Moreover, since the outbreak of the war there could have been but few, if any, charisters of a naval or military character which had not had good cause to bless the abounding generosity of the Company, and their contributions had indeed been worthy of their great traditions. For what they as a company had been able to do in these directions he thanked them on behalf of all ranks of the armies which fought under him, and he was proud now to be able to reckon himself one of its members.

AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH.

They rejoiced with their comrades of the sister Service in the great and unparalleled triumph that but lately was theirs. If any of them felt regret that the end came as it did, without a last fight, the Army did not share

with them that regret, for while there could be no doubt upon the utter completeness of their victory or upon the supreme credit it reflected upon them, the Army was glad that they and the country were spared unnecessary loss.

After all, with them in the Army events at the last followed much the same course, and did so because of their deliberate choice. It would have been possible after the great culminating defeat inflicted on the enemy on the Sambre on Nov. 4, 1918, and the following days to refuse to grant the armistice the enemy sought for, and instead to press forward with what speed the state of their communications would have let them. To have done so, however, would have meant further loss of life, the destruction of property, and expenditure of money, while it could not have rendered Germany more helpless militarily than she was to-day, with her army dissolved, her guns, transport, and aeroplanes surrendered, and the crossings of the Rhine held by the Allies.

If we had to go to Berlin, we could do so far more easily now than could have been done last November. He could not pretend to deserve all the too generous references which the Master of the Company had made to him, but he would certainly deserve them less and would have ill-requited the services of the glorious Army that fought so magnificently throughout the great advance had he spent men's lives in pursuit of the shadow when the substance of victory was already achieved. Anyone who to-day thought that the armistice was granted too soon failed to appreciate either the conditions in which war was fought in these days of armies of millions, equipped with many thousands of machine-guns, vast artilleries, &c., or the completeness of the surrender Germany made when she took the only terms of armistice the Allies were prepared to grant her.

The surrender of the German fleet was not more abject, more complete, or more irrevocable. They were now within sight of peace, which would, they hoped, last for many years, and already the bulk of their great citizen armies had returned, or were returning, to civil life.

He would only say, in conclusion, that great was the good that the Company had been able to do in the past, there was work still to be done in helping to settle our ex-Service men in civil life. To have taken successfully in that task would undoubtedly rank amongst the finest achievements of that historic institution.

Admiral Sir David Beatty also replied expressing his pleasure that when he was ending his career in the Navy he was enabled to take up the role of merchant adventurer. He gave instances of the great and courageous work done by the Navy in the North Sea, which he said was rightly called the Sea of Misery, since they only saw the sun for about three hours a day in mid-winter. He, too, made a special appeal for a helping hand to be offered, wherever possible, to all ex-naval men, laying stress on the fact that they possessed qualities which would be invaluable in commercial life.

On July 8 the Prince of Wales, like his father, took up his Freedom of the Mercers' Company.

#### EMPIRE OIL SEARCH.

The Imperial and Federal Governments have agreed to spend £50,000 each in investigating the oil-fields of Papua to ensure supplies from within the Empire. The Federal Government has already spent £100,000 in boring. It is understood that the British authorities plan is to sink ten bores simultaneously in an area of 2,000 square miles, which, according to geological examination, promises well.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR.

##### PROPOSED PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

The Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils called a meeting at the Theatre Royal last evening to consider the proposed presentation of an address to Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G., the new Governor of the Colony, on his arrival. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater presided and with him were the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Secretary.

There was not a very large attendance, doubtless owing to the inclement weather.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater said: "Gentlemen, I would first explain to you the steps that have already been taken with regard to the preparation of an Address of Welcome to our new Governor upon his arrival in the Colony. Following the usual procedure in such matters, I, as senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, convened a meeting of all the Unofficial Members of both Councils, at which it was unanimously decided that an address should be presented, and for the purpose, again following the practice adopted on previous occasions—we considered it desirable that the services of a few representative members of the community should be enlisted to assist us in drafting the address, so that when finally submitted for the approval of the general public, it would be more likely to meet the wishes of all. A Committee for this purpose was consequently formed, and the draft address resulting from their labours would, in due course, have been submitted to you. I think that what I have said should remove any misunderstanding that may have arisen in your minds. It is our sole aim, Gentlemen, to obtain the hearty and unanimous support of the whole community, and in case you should prefer to adopt the method of appointing further representatives to assist in the drafting of the address, rather than that of approving it yourselves when drafted, the Unofficial Members decided to call this meeting and give you the opportunity of so doing. So long as we secure your whole-hearted support it is quite immaterial to us which method is adopted, but as time is getting short, I suggest that the Committee, together with the further names you may add this evening, may be empowered to draft and approve the address on your behalf, and so save the necessity of calling another public meeting.

The Chairman said he might also mention that this Committee had appointed a sub-committee to draft out the address. On that sub-committee were Messrs. Dodwell, Alabaster, J. Scott Harston, Lau Chu Pak and two others. He would be very pleased to receive the names of any gentleman to add to this Committee, or the sub-committee. (Applause).

The following names were received:

Mr. J. P. Braga, proposed by Mr. G. W. Gegg, seconded by Mr. Norona.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, who was described as an old champion of constitutional reform, was proposed by Mr. Humphreys, seconded by Mr. Cartwright.

The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Pollock was on the Official side now, but they would be pleased to have him on the Committee.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, proposed by Mr. Dutton, seconded by Mr. Coppin.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, proposed by Mr. H. Hancock, seconded by Mr. D. K. Moss.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay, proposed by Capt. Arthur, seconded by Mr. Beavis.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk and Sir Robert Ho Tung, proposed by Mr. Kotewall, seconded by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.

Mr. A. G. Coppin, proposed by Mr. D. K. Moss, seconded by Mr. Dutton.

Messrs. Lo Cheong Shiu, Ho Wing and M. K. Lo, proposed by Mr. Ho Kwong, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

Messrs. A. F. Arculli and M. Rumjahn, proposed by Mr. Razack, seconded by Mr. Mistri.

Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and R. M. Dyer, proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Hon. Mr. Pollock.

Messrs. Chan Siu Ki and Chau Shou Son, proposed by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, seconded by Mr. B. W. Tso.

Mr. T. Petrie, proposed by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. McPherson.

Messrs. H. Humphreys, J. H. Wallace, E. A. M. Williams, pro-

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concluded by remarking that he hoped the sub-committee would meet as soon as possible. The new Governor was coming out by way of Suez. His latest telegram was that he was leaving by the first mail after July 1. This concluded the business of the meeting and the Chairman

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Monteagle Oct. 7 Nov. 1  
Empress of Japan Oct. 15 Nov. 5  
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TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO PNEUMATIC TOOLS.

The United Kingdom's shipbuilding employers do not dissent from the view of Mr. James French, the principal surveyor of Lloyd's Register in the United States and Canada, that unless the British riveter takes more kindly to the pneumatic tool the Americans, and probably also the Japanese, will beat us in the coming fierce competition for work.

"I have no first-hand information about the conditions in the United States," said a Tyneside shipbuilder, "but if they are as Mr. French says the outlook is indeed serious. Pneumatic tools

are not positive novelties on this side of the Atlantic. But shortly after Lord Pirie became

Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding air-compressing and distributing plants were greatly

extended in order to provide for an increase in the volume of riveting.

A national agreement defining rates and conditions was arrived at with the executive

council of the Boilermakers' Society—an arrangement which

the men's representatives themselves admitted to be extremely

favourable to Labour. Yet riveters

are showing very little inclination to turn over from the hard labour of hand-riveting to the comparatively easy labour of machine riveting.

Many men will not look at the tool, although it offers them an opportunity, as

Mr. French says, to earn more with less physical effort. Their society approves its introduction on terms set forth in a mutual

agreement with the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation.

Their delegates—one or two of them, at any rate—have pleaded with them to take it up.

Even when squads have taken it up the output given has been ridiculously small.

There are astonishing

differences in the output of the

Tyneside squads doing exactly

the same class of work, and the best

of the records is far below

the average on the other side of the

Atlantic. It is assumed as much,

at any rate, from the work done

in this district during the war by

Canadian squads.

Comparatively few riveters can be induced

to look at the pneumatic hammer,

and most of those who take it up

are not giving anything like the

possible output," said a Clyde

shipbuilder. "Between them the

pneumatic riveting machine and

the multiple punching table—both

extensively used in America—are

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LONDON & ANWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore  
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"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th August.  
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.

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Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s  
steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Río de Janeiro; Santos, Mauritius, Durban and  
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"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yakkaichi & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 30th July.

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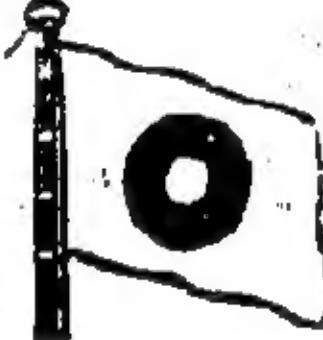
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Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihung	D. L. Co.	30, July
Shanghai	Tsinkiang	B. & S.	30, July
Japan Ports	Burma M.	O. S. E.	30, July
Straits and Calcutta	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	31, July
Shanghai	Loksang	J. M. Co.	31, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	1, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	1, Aug.
Kobe	Kunsang	J. M. Co.	2, Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	2, Aug.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	3, Aug.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	3, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	3, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quirnebang	J. L. Co.	3, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	6, Aug.
Manila	Lourisang	J. M. Co.	8, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Potomi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Genoa	Kasad M.	O. S. E.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	13, Aug.

**JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.**

Yokohama and Kobe  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Shanghai  
Japan Ports  
Straits and Calcutta  
Shanghai  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Shanghai  
Manila  
Kobe  
Shanghai  
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy  
Japan  
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama  
Manila  
Calcutta via Ports  
Bombay and Colombo  
Genoa  
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

Fooshing  
Haihung  
Tsinkiang  
Burma M.  
Chaksang  
Loksang  
Haitan  
Wosang  
Yuensang

J. M. Co.  
D. L. Co.  
B. & S.  
O. S. E.  
J. M. Co.  
J. M. Co.  
J. M. Co.  
D. L. Co.  
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J. M. Co.  
J. M. Co.  
J. M. Co.  
J. C. J. L.  
B. & S.  
J. L. Co.  
N. Y. K.  
J. M. Co.  
N. Y. K.  
N. Y. K.  
N. Y. K.  
N. Y. K.

30, July  
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31, July  
31, July  
1, Aug.  
1, Aug.  
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5, Aug.  
6, Aug.  
8, Aug.  
10, Aug.  
12, Aug.  
13, Aug.

The s.s. ARRATOON APCAR is due in Hongkong from Calcutta on August 1.  
The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Victoria for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on the 9th July, and is due here on the 4th August.  
The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO M. sails from Yokohama July 21st, and is due at Hongkong about 14th July 30th.  
The Admiral Line s.s. WESTERN KNIGHT arrived at Kobe July 14th, from Seattle and is due at Hongkong about August 14th, calling at Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila.  
The R. M. S. ELDERIDGE arrived at Yokohama, on 26th July, a.m., left there 26th July, p.m. and is due at Manila on 26th July, noon.  
The R. M. S. MONTENEAGLE arrived at Yokohama, on 26th July, a.m., left there 26th July, noon, and is due at Kobe on 28th July, a.m.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSINKI MARU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 26th July and is expected here on the 31st July.

**UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.**

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Cheung, from Shanghai.

Liuabnard, from Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Chuchinghin, from Amoy.

Mr. Chunkauyue, c/o Liangyuanchie, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes Maru, c/o Oakashosen, from Osaka.

T. Kring, Superintendent, Hongkong July 25, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraphs Office at Hongkong.

Careen, from Macao.

Faust, from Macao.

Liang, from New York.

L. L. Reddy, American Consulate from New Britain Com.

Miss Barnes, British Co. from Harbin retransmitted from Singapo-

re.

Miss Hanee, passenger, L. M. Maru, to Agents from Macao.

Rinchin, from New York.

R. S. P. T. C. from New Zealand.

Reichert, from New Zealand.

## CABLE DELAYS.

## HIS INJURY TO COMMERCE.

A correspondent writes in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 9 as follows:

For many months the delays in the cable communications of the Empire have been a serious grievance and a cause of financial loss, especially to men engaged in commerce. Under normal conditions it was customary to reckon upon fully-paid messages occupying no more than two or three days in transit between London and the Far East or Australasia. There have been occasions when brief messages were flashed from this country to Adelaide under five minutes, but, as a rule, half-an-hour for short messages was considered good work. From various causes, it now requires ten days to carry business telegrams, where less than two hours sufficed before the war. There were instances recently where Australian messages occupied twelve days in transmission, and a longer time to reach some of the large cities in the Far East. These experiences are exceedingly disconcerting, and are seriously interfering with commercial enterprise. Prior to the war much of this country's business with India was carried on by cable. The daily, almost hourly, fluctuations of market prices and rates of exchange were watched with close eagerness by British merchants and manufacturers. Under existing circumstances market operations are almost paralysed. The men of Lancashire are suffering in this respect very acutely. They are in competition with Japan in many branches of manufacture, and Japan has no serious hindrance in cable communication with India. It follows that British manufacturers are seriously handicapped in one of the world's greatest markets; and, judging by the outcry on the Manchester Exchange, we must expect to see market signs of a diminished output for India. The Cape and Australian merchants are also experiencing trouble and very considerable loss through lack of information by cable.

Mail communications are likewise delayed. No one knows when overseas letters will be delivered. Duplicates of business indentures frequently arrive before the originals; and it is not uncommon to have two mails delivered by the same post. Moreover, mails to Australia and the outer Empire take a fortnight or three weeks longer in transit than during pre-war days. Outgoing mails are placed on almost any outgoing ship that is available, to get the letter-bags out of the way. These vessels take in cargo and homeward-bound soldiers at this or that seaport several days after the London post has closed for the ship, which is thus hanging about Portsmouth, Plymouth, or elsewhere. The Post Office notify a ship's sailings but a few hours before the mail bags are closed, and the merchant has little opportunity to handle his correspondence with the completeness which becomes a man of business. Thus, the mail service affords no relief to the shortcomings of the cable lines.

GOVERNMENT WORDAGE.

It is not difficult to understand the causes of our cable troubles. Take the case of the Eastern Company and its associated lines. Owing to the war they were burdened last year with an increase of Government traffic equal to 1,700 per cent compared with 1913. The Indo-European lines, which passed through Germany, and which once carried approximately 50 per cent of Indian work, were totally interrupted from the beginning of the war. And the Great Northern Company, whose lines passed through Russia, has carried practically nothing for the Far East since the early autumn of 1914. Nearly all the increased war wordage is attributable to the overwhelming volume of Government work. Where, before the war, the Government message numbered 2,000 words daily, they have mounted up to 50,000. Traffic from and to Great Britain has increased by 200 per cent, and the intermediate traffic, in Egypt, the Mediterranean, and so forth, has more than doubled. The lavish wording of Government messages has added to the burden. No merchant who desired to escape bankruptcy would use such expansive wordage as one may read in the published Government messages sent through the cables. Another cause of trouble can be found in the abolition of all private cable codes, an absolutely necessary precaution in wartime. This prohibition increased carriage on the

reason that ordinary business codes are estimated to save quite 30 per cent of wordage. Thus 30 per cent was added to the volume of transit, at an increased cost to the sender, aggravated by the sender being required to attach his name to every message, and to pay for it. The writer is aware of a single firm which has incurred an outlay of £2,000 since August 1914, through the simple addition of its name as the sender. Though we are no longer at war, this costly detail still prevails. It is safe to assume that when the hampering conditions of cable censorship are abolished the traffic will be reduced by over 30 per cent.

## DETERIORATION AND SHORTAGE.

Apart from the difficulties that have been created by the Government's overwhelming weight of messages, and by the censorship, another contributory cause to present delays may be found in the deterioration of the cables. The enemy submarines virtually prevent all renewal work during the period of the war. Repairing ships which must necessarily do their work at a standstill, could not avail themselves of the safety of speed. Immediately they stopped in order to raise and splice a broken cable, they became a target for enemy submarine. The Mediterranean and the Atlantic, from England to the Equator, were infested by under-water pirates, and the British Government had such an insufficient supply of gunboats to stand by the repairing ships that progress for the much-harried cable ships was incomplete. From this cause an average of two cables were almost completely and continuously out of use during the greater part of the war. The companies were also greatly hampered during the war because of the insufficiency of stock cables to do repair work, wherever the lines could have been safely fished up. To-day several thousand miles of cable are wanted for renewal work alone. The existing orders and the laying of an entirely new cable to Gibraltar and along the Mediterranean with a possible extension to Singapore, will absorb every yard of cable that can be made for months to come.

It has been exceedingly unfortunate that for over three months a succession of storms where deep sea repairs were in progress, the occurrence of earthquakes, and the brittleness of some of the old cables, which often broke away when they were dragged to the surface, contributed to delay transmission at a moment when the Government and the general public desired increased facilities of oversea communication. The Eastern and its associated companies have a dozen repairing ships at work endeavouring to overtake the results of four years' enforced neglect. As above hinted, a new cable is to be laid to and beyond Gibraltar. It is also intended to develop new automatic apparatus to secure accurate and more speedy transmission. It has been tried as far as Singapore, but the day is not far off when it will be extended to Adelaide. Direct working between that city and London will minimise repetitions and corrections which to-day cause a substantial proportion of delay in transmission.

Another curious revelation is made in the case of the memoirs of General von Moltke, which were announced to appear. They were to comprise the period from July to November, 1914, to contain the absolute truth, and to condemn utterly German policy—"condemnation of quite a different character to what friend or enemy supposes." Now it is suddenly announced that the book will not appear, but no reason is given. It is known that Moltke died an embittered and disappointed man, and disclosures from that quarter have long been expected. It is said that after the first battle of the Marne, Moltke predicted the course of the war, and the Kaiser tore up the memorandum in a rage.

It is no secret that, owing to the pressure of Government messages, the incapacity of cables to work up to their full quota, by reason of deterioration, and a distressing shortage of operators, a large volume of the Eastern messages for Australasia have been thrown upon the Pacific route. The Pacific has been overloaded with messages, Government and public, to such a degree that cablegrams to Australia have been taking ten or more days in transmission. The Western lines have been overwhelmed with Government work to and from India and at en route stations, especially since the troubles arose in Afghanistan. They have also been required to carry a heavy volume of messages to the Far East, where they are the only means of communication. It thus became necessary for the Eastern service to refuse all full rate messages to Australia. As a result that continent and New Zealand have been dependent upon the single wire which lies five miles deep in the Pacific. Users of this route well know that sometimes there has been a week's accumulation of messages.

THE ALL-RED ROUTE.

Such a record of disastrous experience by the Eastern route and the Western route to the Far East, Australia, and the Cape shows clearly that the cable services are failing short of the public requirements. There may be some relief when the day of peace arrives, and the official messages of Government

would use such expansive wordage as one may read in the published Government messages sent through the cables. Another cause of trouble can be found in the abolition of all private cable codes, an absolutely necessary precaution in wartime. This prohibition increased carriage on the

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Vaux Road Col. Hawk's Ranch, Passe Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS OR CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources await You. FREEDOM OF ACTION, SELF-RESPECT, HAPPINESS. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome. J. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

## TO BE LET.

TO RENT.—No. 2 Queens Road top floor, nicely furnished bed rooms with large verandas. Will let as offices. Apply office Carlton Hotel.

## KAISER'S FRIENDS.

## CURIOS REVELATIONS.

Vorwarts (says the Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is publishing in Berlin some extracts from the confidential correspondence of the "Bond of German Men and Women for the Protection of the Personal Liberty and Life of Wilhelm the Second." One such extract runs: "We must resume propaganda with all our forces. I have sent 20,000 marks to a division chaplain living near Essen who has excellent connections in Holland for him to influence the Dutch Press." It is curious to note this reversion to the tactics often practised during the war, when money was supposed to be used for such purposes, but then, as now, never went further than the pockets of the "excellent connections." The Kaiser has so often been unfortunate in his friends. Only a couple of weeks ago it happened in a village in Brandenburg that a man of aristocratic appearance, in an automobile, called on farmers, telling them a pathetic story of how the Hollanders were starving the poor Kaiser. The farmers brought large supplies of butter, eggs, &c., and the aristocrat thanked them, was moved to tears, departed, it was supposed, to Holland, where, of course, he never arrived. The supposed influencing of the Dutch Press is therefore not to be regarded seriously. The writer of the above-quoted extract is shown by further quotations to need large sums of money for printing and advertisements, and advises the Bond not only to send official protests to President Ebert, but also to pay for telegrams from "private persons."

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WYNAND FOCKINK'S

## "MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

## NOTICE.

## SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.—We have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood fire screen, teapots & flowerstands, card tables, extension dining table & chairs, sideboard, dianer wagon, single & double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak dressing, table & washstand, carpets, electric ceiling fans etc. etc.

also  
Two Large Steel Safes.  
On view from Tuesday the 29th inst.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

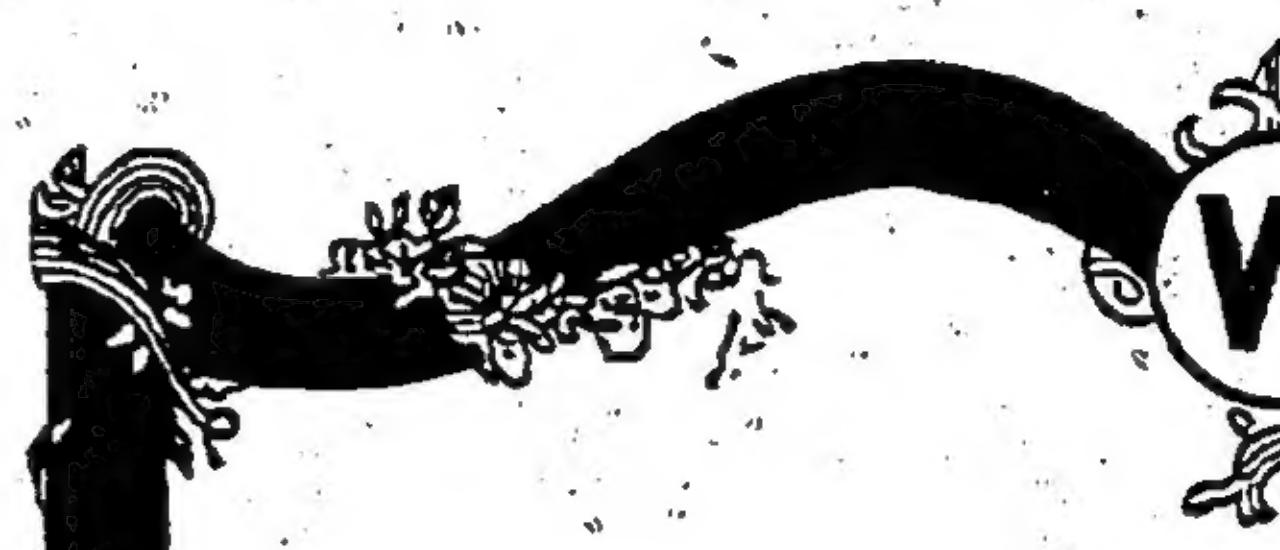
THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at No. 12 Chatham Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak extension dining table & chairs, Teak sideboard & dinner waggon, Teak overmantels, mirrors, tea tables, teapots, carpets, teak bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, chests of drawers etc. etc.

On View from Wednesday, the 30th inst.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.



EAT

## WISEMAN'S BREAD.

More good news from

WISEMAN'S.

After a lapse of 3 years, we are now getting regular supplies of the very strongest and best quality flour that Australia produces and we are turning out the most nutritious and delicious Bread the Colony has ever known.

Don't take our word. Write for a sample and try it.

EAT

## WISEMAN'S BREAD.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

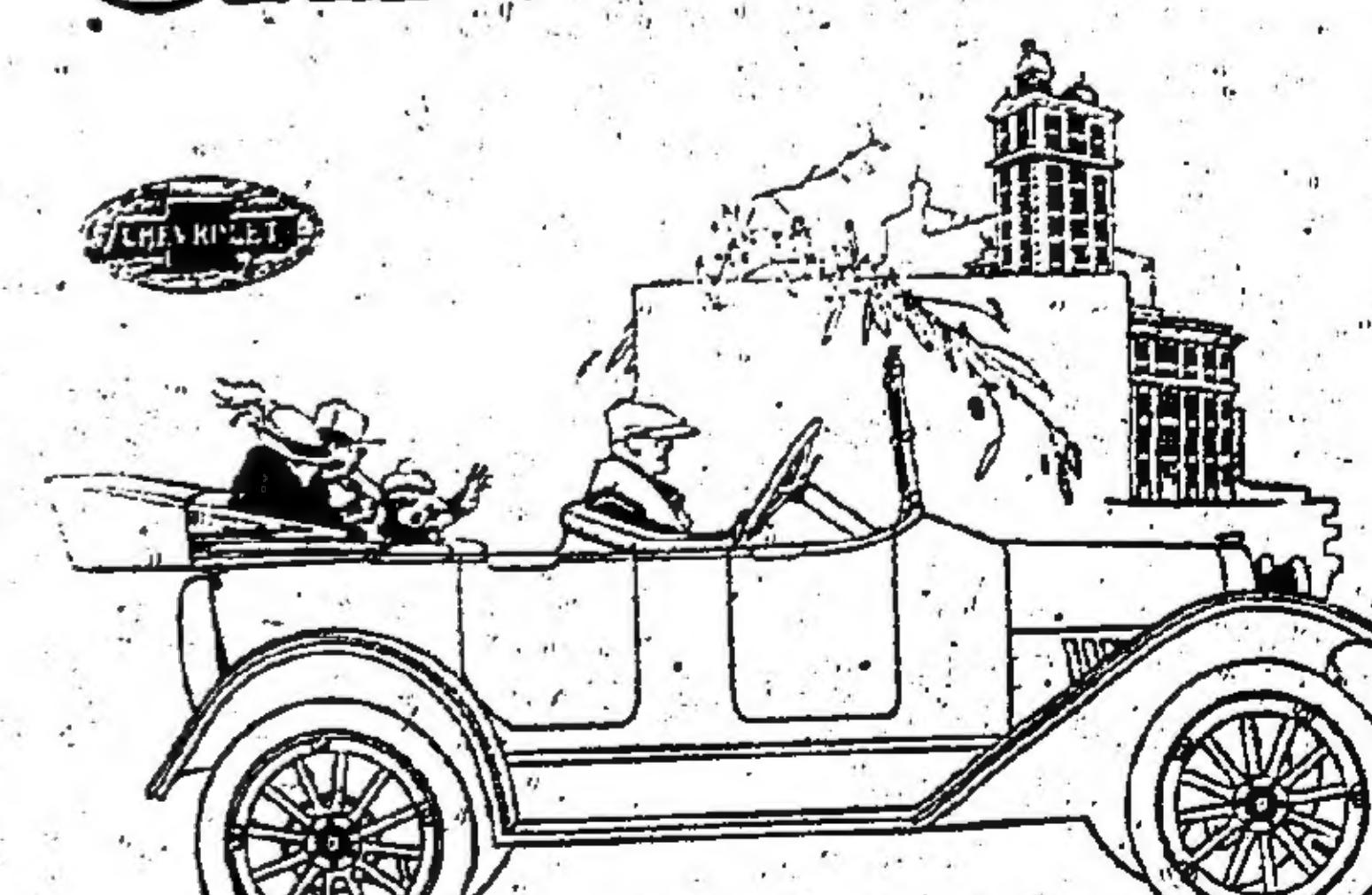
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1919 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August 1919 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1919.

## CHEVROLET



LOWEST PRICED ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED CAR IN THE WORLD.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

# WHITEAWAY'S GREAT AUGUST SALE

WILL COMMENCE  
**FRIDAY AUGUST 1ST**

And will continue throughout the month.

**ENTIRE STOCK INCLUDED. LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.**

It was anticipated by a large number of people that shortly after the cessation of hostilities prices would drop. Such has not been the case. Owing to the great demand, shortage of raw materials, insufficient transport, strikes, and other labour troubles, shortage and high price of coal, the cost of manufacture has steadily risen and we find to-day that we are selling a lot of lines in our store and far less than we can replace them for in the home markets. As we have ordered largely for the coming season we are determined to clear a large portion of our stock to make room for these goods coming forward.

**COME EARLY. BEST BARGAINS GO FIRST**

ALL EXCESS STOCK MUST BE SOLD

**BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS.

**REMEMBER THE DATES. BEGINS FRIDAY AUG. 1ST  
FINAL DAY SATURDAY 30TH.**

**Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company Limited**





## NOTICES.

**"THREE CASTLES"****MAGNUMS****CIGARETTES.****PERFECTLY MADE****FROM THE****CHOICEST VIRGINIA****TOBACCO.****Sold in air-tight tins of 50****Cigarettes.****Obtainable at all Tobacconists.**

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

**SHIPPING.****VESSELS ARRIVED.**

Fausang, 1400, Br., Capt. Skinner, Problingo, J. M.  
Sunning, 1570, Br., Capt. Benson, Canton, B. & S.  
Dilwara, 3460, Br., Capt. Babb, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.—22 A.  
Chihli, 1223, Br., Capt. McTarty, Canton, B. & S.  
Haikong, 1270, Br., Capt. Evans, Foochow, D. L.  
Hun' Ball, 2752, Br., Capt. Edwards, Tarakan, A. Pet.  
Yuen sang, 1128, Br., Capt. Kennedy, Manila, J. M.—Mooring.—C 35.  
Liangchow, 1222, Br., Capt. Hooker, Hongay, B. & S.—Mooring.—W. Bay.  
Sinkiang, 1516, Br., Capt. Eddy, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.—B 11.  
Haimun, 541, Br., Capt. Page, Haiphong, Carr. & Clarke.—Mooring.—43 C.  
Devawongse, 1047, Br., Capt. Shearer, Saigon, C. & Clarke.—Mooring.—42 C.  
Burman Maru, 2823, Jap., Capt. Mai, Bombay, O. S. K.—Mooring.—A 23.  
Inman Maru, 1340, Jap., Capt. Nishida, Keeleung, O. S. K.—Mooring.—34 C.  
Fushiki Maru, 1063, Jap., Capt. Hashimoto, Kuren, M. B. K.—Mooring.—C 33.  
Liverpool Maru, 4259, Jap., Capt. Kato, Shanghai, Suzuki.—Mooring.—Wanchai.  
Yomon Maru, 1834, Jap., Capt. Fugita, Kobe, Suzuki.—Mooring.—B 31.  
Dozan Maru, 1690, Jap., Capt. Muraka, Chin Wan Tao, Yamashita, Mooring.—B 30.  
Hawaii Maru, 5849, Jap., Capt. Suraga, Yokohama, O. S. K.—Mooring.—A 3.  
Haidie, 1065, Nor., Capt. Berk Saigon, Thorson—Mooring.—13 C.  
Shamaline, 297, Ch., Capt. Place Macao, Po On—Mooring.—Wharf.

**POST OFFICE.****INWARD MAIIS.**

Straits etc., and Parcel Mail from London—Per PYRRHUS, 29th July.  
Shanghai and U.S.A.—Per SHINYO MARU, 30th July.  
Manila and Australia—Per ST. ALBANS, 30th July.  
Manila & U.S.A.—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 31st July.  
Japan—Per TENSOSHIN MARU, 31st July.  
Shanghai—Per SUISANG, 21st July.  
Shanghai—Per KWONGSE, 2nd Aug.

**OUTWARD MAIIS.****TO-MORROW.**

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 30th July, 11 a.m.  
Saigon—Per HANGCHOW, 30th July, 2 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 30th July, 3 p.m.  
Japan via Yokohama—Per FOOSHING, 30th July, 4 p.m.  
Saigon—Per LIENSHING, 30th July, 5 p.m.  
Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 30th July, 5 p.m.  
Pakhi & Haiphong—Per NAM KAM, 30th July, 5 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 31ST JULY.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHO MARU, 31st July, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 31st July, 3 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and Egypt—Per GLENANY, 31st July, 2 p.m.  
FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST.  
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1st Aug., 30 p.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN SANG, 1st Aug., 2 p.m.  
SUNDAY, 3RD AUGUST.  
London—Per LONDON, 3rd Aug.

**NOTICE.**

**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA OCMI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOZAKI, HIOJO, KOBAYASHI, RAYO, KANADA, TSUNIWA, KAMAYAMA, SIBA, and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.  
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAILEN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIFEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address—  
Hongkong—"IWASAKI"  
Canton, Haiphong—"IWASAKI"  
Codes:—Al, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.  
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—  
S. SAWEKI, Manager,  
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 3rd Aug., 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Bangkok, South Africa and South America—Per SWATOW MARU, 3rd Aug.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## Banks.

H.K. &amp; S. Banks, n. \$700

Marine Insurances. 435

Cantons n. 820

North Chinas n. 200

Unions n. 254

Yangtzeos n. 33

Far Easterns b. 33

Fire Insurances. 138

China Fires n. 340

H. K. Fires b. 961

Shipping. 24%

Douglas n. 32

Steamboats b. 172

Indos (Pref.) b. 220

Indos (Def.) b. 220

Shells 220

Ferries

Refineries. 184

Sugars n. 41

Malabons b. 60

Mining. 20

Kaikans b. 20

Langkats b. 20

Shanghai Loans b. 210

Shai Explorations b. 446

Hanks b. 97

Tronoks b. 168 b. 168

Ural Caspians b. 130

Docks Wharves, Godowns, &amp;c. b. 254

H.K. Wharves b. 46

K. Docks b. 130

Shai Docks b. 254

N. Engineering Lands, Hotels &amp; Buildings. 1134

Centrals b. 125

H.K. Hotels b. 32

L. Inves t. 330

H'phreys Est. 46

K'loon Lands b. 175

L. Reclamations b. 97

West Points Cotton Mills. 820

Ewos. 820

China Borneos b. 13

Do. Light b. 580 old b. 180 new

China Providents b. 83

Dairy Farms b. 282

Electrics H. K. b. 782

Electrics Macao b. 34

Hongkong Ropes b. 32

H.K. Tramways b. 814

Peak Trams, old b. 80cts

Steam Laundries b. 334

Steel Foundries b. 12

Water-boats b. 14

Watsons b. 535

Wm. Powells b. 12

Wisemans b. 29

Hongkong, July 29, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 23d, 17h, 45m—Warning to Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Philiphine.

Typhoon in Lat. 19° N., Long. 110° E. direction unknown, nearly stationary.

July 23d, 20h, 30m—Orders given to lower typhoon signal No 4.

July 23d, 12h, 5m—Warning to Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Philiphine.

Typhoon in Lat. 18° N., Long. 109° E. direction W.S.W. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

July 23d, 12h, 5m—No return from Vladivostock, Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and decreased moderately at Toussau. It is ready stationary at other reporting stations. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was about latitude 18° N. and longitude 109° E., moving W.S.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.77 inches.

Total since January 1st, 44.34 inches, against an average of 50.65 noted.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, July 23d 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## ASAHI BEER

AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast. Wind.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. Fresh to moderate overcast rain.

2 Formosa Channel. Light variable winds.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. Variable winds, moderate.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. Eastly.

Rating 12g.

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, July 23d 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On data at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Barometer 1015.56 29.56 29.58

Temperature 80 80 75

Humidity 57 63 63

Wind Direction E. E. N. E. N. W.

Force 6 4 4

Weather odd. odd. odd.

Rain 1.84 0.90 1.99

Highest open air Temperature on the 26th 72

Lowest 29th 76

H.K. Observatory, July 23d 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## HOTELS.

## The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The leading seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with.

Telephone No. 421, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1757, Manager.

## J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

## ENTERPRISE

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

(The Premier Cinema House in Hongkong)

## ANOTHER DELIGHTFUL

## NEW PROGRAMME

BY

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